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Estimation of Ventilation rates for General Gravity Ventilator

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As a natural ventilation strategy, general gravity ventilators can be installed on the roof of an industrial building. Gravity ventilators allow the escape of the warm air and air contaminants due to both(either) buoyancy and(or) convection. Unfortunately, the appropriate design data for this type of ventilator could not be found except for the design data in commercial catalogues in which there is no scientific reference. In this study, the ventilation rates of gravity ventilator were thus evaluated for the several design parameters, i.e. 1) wind direction, 2) wind speed and 3) temperature differences between the exterior and interior of a building. A commercially available CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) package was used to estimate the ventilation rates numerically. The factorial combinations of 3 parameters (3 wind directions, 6 wind speeds and 5 tempe-

perature differences) which are 90 cases in total, were simulated. The ventilation performance were enhanced as 1) the wind direction is close to the longitudinal direction of industrial building, 2) wind speed increases, and 3) the temperature difference between the exterior and interior of a building increases. In addition, the temperature difference is the dominant factor in the lower wind speed (0 ~ 1m/s) while the wind speed is in the higher wind speed (2.5 ~ 10m/s). As a result of comparing the simulation data with the data presented in the commercial catalogues, the commercial data were overestimated. Further study is under way.

Key Words : Natural ventilation, Gravity ventilator, Computational Fluid Dynamics

가 (Dilution
가 (Roof
fan) 가 (Mechanical ventilation)
(Natural ventilation)
(Displacement ventilation)

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(CFD : Compu-
tational Fluid Dynamics)
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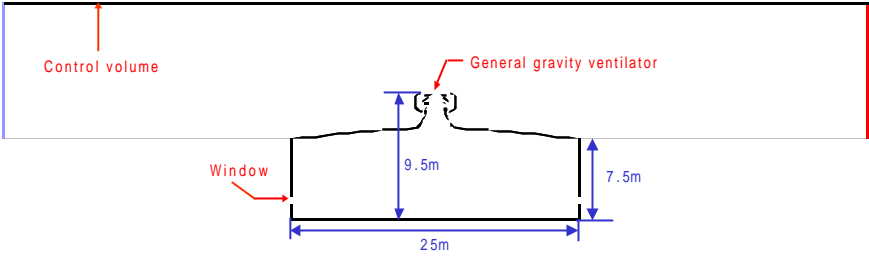


Figure 3. Domain and control volume of CFD model

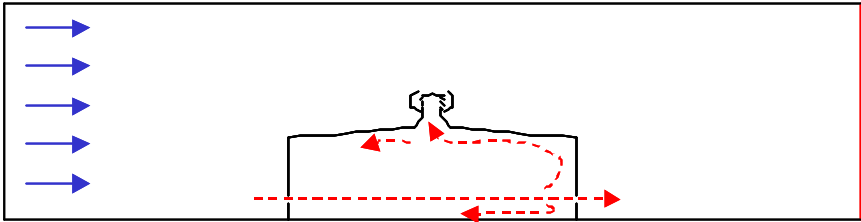


Figure 4. Control volume with windows being included

50m×25m×7.5m
(Patankar, 1980 ;
Dunnett, 1994 ; Varley et al., 1997 ;
Kulmala, 1997 ; Lu et al., 1997 ; Xue and
Shu, 1999).

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(,)
(Control volume)
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50m×25m×7.5m
(Stratification)
11 ~ 13m
7.5m
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1/20
(
51 2) 50m×25m
1/20 62.5m²
(Control volume)
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Table 3

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2.
Figure 3
Figure 4 Figure 5

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1.
Figure 3
(L×W×H)

Table 3. Numerical conditions tested in this study		
Variables		Conditions
Temperature difference between indoor and outdoor()		0, 5, 10, 15, 20
Wind speed(m/s)		0, 1, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10
Wind direction(degree)		0, 45, 90

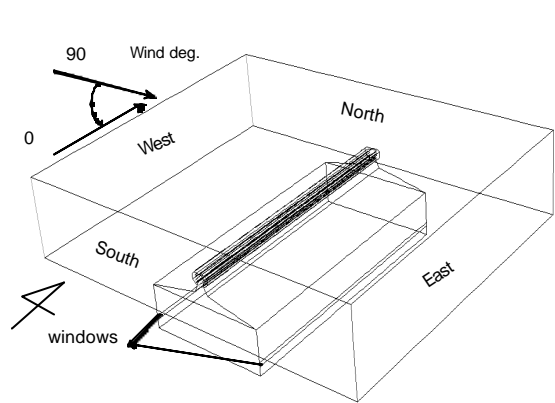


Figure 5. Boundary conditions for numerical simulation

city), (Fixed pressure) (Fixed velocity) (Residual), $R \times 10^{-3}$

$$\max |u^{n+1} - u^n| \leq 10^{-3} \quad (1)$$

(Temperature boundary condition) 153,469 (Tetrahedron) (Unstructured grids)

Figure 6

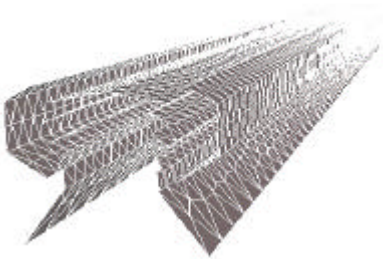


Figure 6. Schematic diagram and mesh generation of gravity ventilator

Table 4. Boundary conditions used in this study

Wind incidence angle(°)	Boundary conditions				
	North wall	East wall	South wall	West wall	Windows
0	Thin wall	Fixed velocity	Thin wall	Fixed pressure	Fixed pressure, Temperature
45	Fixed velocity	Fixed velocity	Fixed pressure	Fixed pressure	
90	Fixed pressure	Thin wall	Fixed velocity	Thin wall	

SIMPLE 4. (Semi-Implicit Method Pressure-Linked Equations)

(Wall function) (Neutral zone) 0 (Under-relaxation)

Figure 7 Table 1 “C” (neck) 0.2m 0.5m 700 (m³/min/m²)

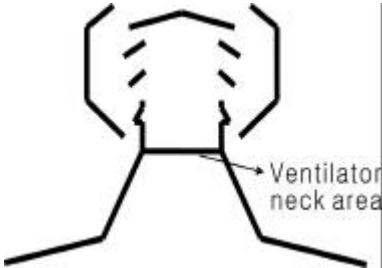


Figure 7. Velocity measurement point on the ventilator neck for the estimation of flow rates

1.

Table 5

(Riskowski et al., 1998)

(Windward,)

(Leeward,)

Figure 8

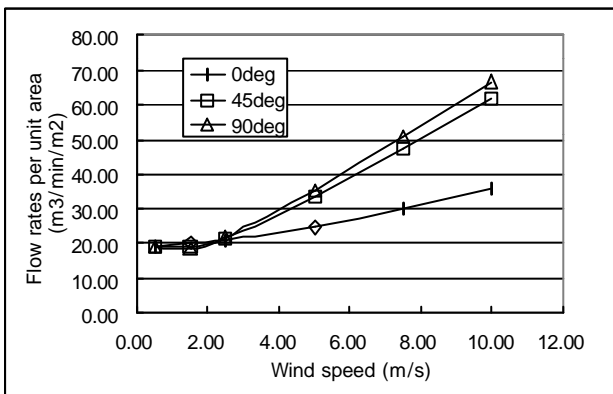
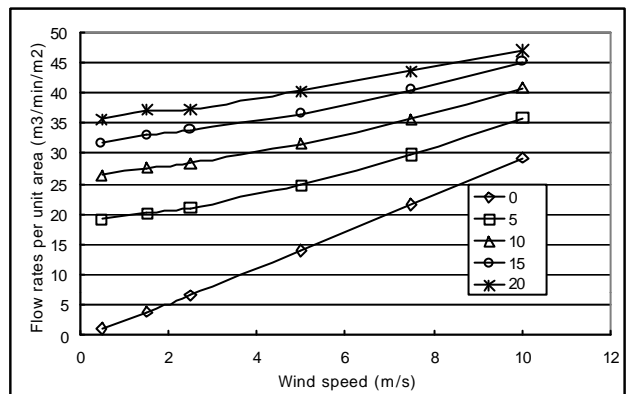
Figure 8. Ventilation rates with different wind directions and speeds($\Delta T = 5^\circ\text{C}$)

Figure 9. Ventilation rates with different wind speeds and temperature differences when wind is blowing parallel to the longitudinal direction of the building

Table 5. Calculated ventilation rates of general gravity ventilator with various conditions

(m³/min/m²)

Wind direction (deg)	Temperature difference between indoor and outdoor()	Wind speed(m/s)					
		0.5	1.5	2.5	5	7.5	10
0	0	1.1	3.8	6.6	13.9	21.5	29.1
	5	19.1	20.0	20.9	24.7	29.7	35.8
	10	26.2	27.6	28.3	31.4	35.7	40.7
	15	31.5	33.0	33.8	36.4	40.4	45.1
	20	35.6	37.0	37.3	40.2	43.5	47.0
45	0	2.9	8.9	15.0	30.1	45.2	60.4
	5	19.2	19.2	21.3	33.3	47.4	61.6
	10	26.6	27.0	27.0	36.2	49.1	62.9
	15	31.8	32.6	32.3	38.8	50.7	64.3
	20	36.1	37.1	36.9	41.2	52.2	65.2
90	0	3.2	9.7	16.3	32.7	49.2	65.6
	5	19.0	18.3	21.8	35.5	51.0	66.8
	10	26.6	25.7	26.5	38.0	52.5	67.6
	15	29.7	31.3	30.5	40.3	53.8	68.4
	20	36.0	36.2	34.7	42.1	55.1	69.5

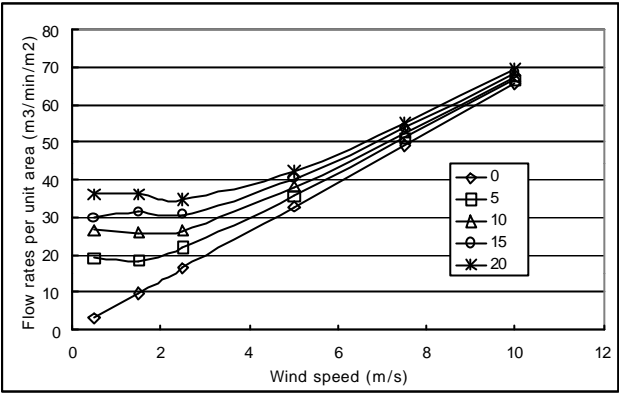


Figure 10. Ventilation rates with different wind speeds and temperature differences when wind is blowing perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the building

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가 (Lu et al., 1997)

7.5m (m)가 10m

가 10m

SPSS 10.0k (P < 0.05)

(One-way

ANOVA)

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2m/s

Figure 11 0m/s , Figure 12

5, 10, 15

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Table 6 . Table 6 (Papadakis et al., 1996 ; Mistriotis et al., 1997)

가 (P < 0.05)

Table 7 1 (2000)

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Figure 11 0m/s , Figure 12

5, 10, 15

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Table 6 . The result of one-way analysis of variance for independent variable

Independent variable	45 deg				90 deg			
	Low wind speed (0 ~ 1.5m/s)		High wind speed (2.5 ~ 10m/s)		Low wind speed (0 ~ 1.5m/s)		High wind speed (2.5 ~ 10m/s)	
	T	WS	T	WS	T	WS	T	WS
Significance level, P	.000	.840	.871	.000	.000	.862	.953	.000

- 1) T : Temperature difference between indoor and outdoor
- 2) WS : Wind speed
- 3) Significance level P=0.05

Table 7. Average wind speed(m/s) of industrial cities for last year(2000)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Daegu	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
Ulsan	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Masan	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3
Yeosu	5.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	3.8	2.9	3.8	3.1	5.6	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.5
Suwon	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7

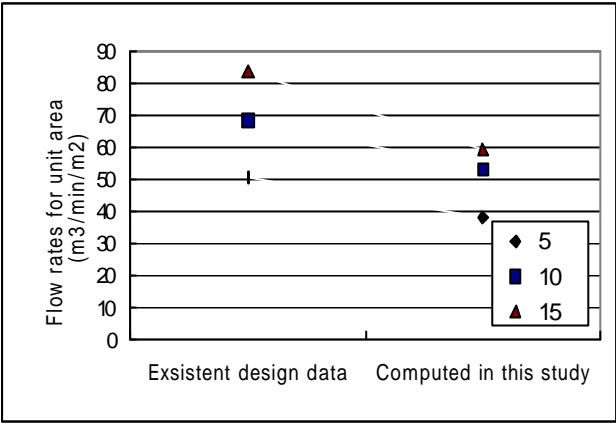


Figure 11. Comparison of ventilation rates by both using existent design data and computing by CFD with no wind condition(0.5m/s)

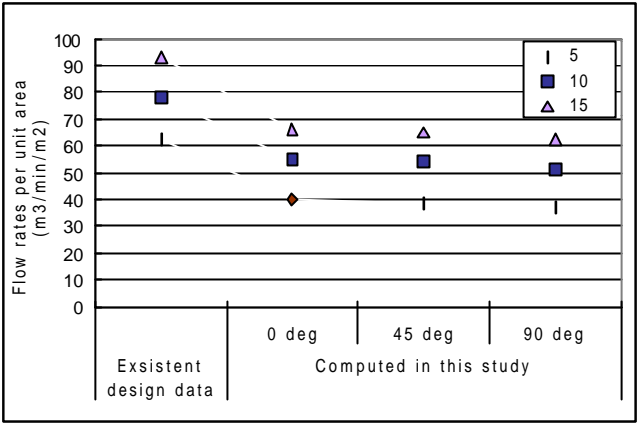


Figure 12. Comparison of ventilation rates by both using existent design data and computing by CFD with different wind directions, wind speed 1.5 m/s

Figure 11 12 가, (2.5 ~ 10m/s) 가 .

가 3

2 ~ 39% 39% , Table

1.5m/s 29 ~ 41% 2

41% 가

가 1.5 가 (Table 1

가 가 .

G+H) 가

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(Mistriotis et al., 1997 ;Shinsake, 1997).

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(0 ~ 1.5m/s) .

(Slope) 가

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(Yoon and Hoyano, 1998)

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